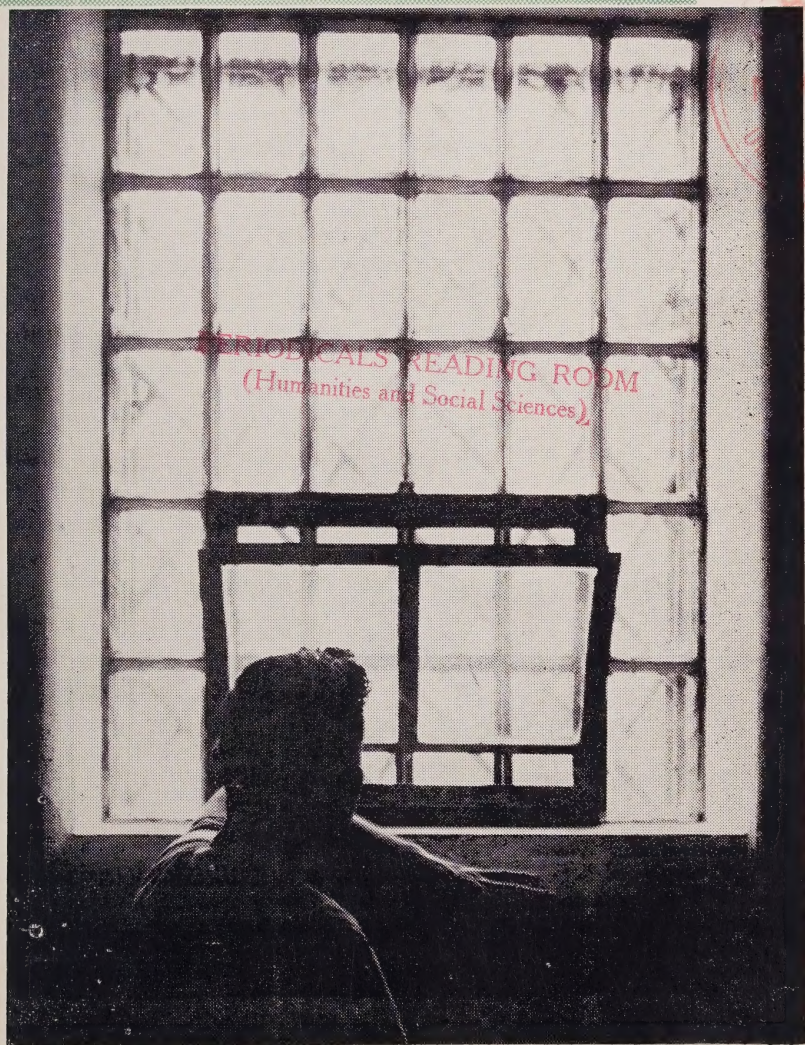


Diamond

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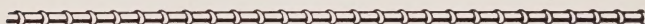


THE DIAMOND

Founded in 1951

Written, edited and managed by the men of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, with the sanction of Commissioner of Penitentiaries Allan J. MacLeod.

It is the aim of THE DIAMOND to reflect the views of the inmates on pertinent topics and to help bridge the gap between the prisoner and the public, as well as to provide a medium for creative expression for the inmate population of the prison.



PENITENTIARY WARDEN

J.H. Meers

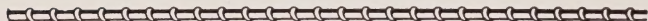
DEPUTY WARDEN

R. H. Duff

ASST. DEPUTY WARDEN (IT)

William Rynasko

Diamond Liaison Officer: E.J. Stevenson

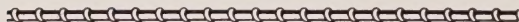


PRINTING INSTRUCTORS

(At Kingston Penitentiary)

F. E. A. Revell

S. W. Kelly



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QUOTES TO CONSIDER

To whom can I speak today?

The gentle man has perished,

The violent has access to everybody.

The iniquity that smites the land,

It has no end.

There are no righteous men;

The earth is surrendered to criminals.

Anonymous

(Written 4,000 years ago, during
Egypt's Middle Kingdom.)

"It is certain that the mortality or immortality of the soul must make an entire difference to morality. And yet philosophers have constructed their ethics independent of this: They discuss to pass an hour.

Pensées/ 219

Pascal

"I tell you: One must have chaos in one to give birth to a dancing star... Alas! There cometh the time of the most despicable man who will no longer despise himself."

Thus Spake Zarathustra

F. Nietzsche

"You see many stars in the sky but do not find them when the sun rises. Can you say that there are no stars in the heavens during the day? So, O man, because you behold not God in the days of your ignorance, say not that there is no God."

Ramakrishna

"Everybody's loss, therefore, is of some bigness (death), and reaches no further than to a point of time, for no man is capable of losing either the past or the future; for how can one be deprived of what he has not? . . . That when the longest and shortest lived persons come to die, their loss is equal; they can but lose the present as being the only thing they have; for that which he has not, no man can truly be said to lose."

Book 2/ 14
Marcus Aurelius

The Worst Enemy

But the worst enemy thou canst meet, will thou thyself always be: thou waylayest thyself in caverns and forests.

Thou lonesome one, thou goest the way to thyself! And past thyself and thy seven devils lead thy way!

A heretic wilt thou be to thyself, a wizard and a soothsayer, and a fool, and a doubter, and a reprobate and a villain.

Ready must thou be to burn thyself in thine own flames; how couldst thou be new if thou have not become ashes!

Thou lonesome one, thou goest the way of the creating one: a God wilt thou create for thyself out of thy seven devils!

Thou lonesome one, thou goest the way of the loving one: Thou lovest thyself, and on that account despisest thou thyself, as only the loving ones despise.

To create, desireth the loving one, because he despiseth! What knowest he of love who has not been obliged to despise just what he loved!

With thy love, go into thine isolation, my brother, and with thy creating; and late will justice limp after thee.

With my tears, go into thine isolation, my brother. I love him who seeketh to create beyond himself. and thus succumbeth.

F. Nietzsche

from "Thus Spake Zarathustra"
Chapter 17, The Way Of The Loving One.

"Once hadst thou passions and called them evil. But now hadst thou only virtues: They grow out of thy passions . . . all thy passions in the end became virtues, and all thy devils angels."

Thus Spake Zarathustra
F. Nietzsche

EDUCATION DEPT. OFFERS HOPE TO SOME

The old man peered carefully through a pair of new and unfamiliar eye glasses at the large block printing in the book he held in thick bronzed hands. He spoke slowly, hesitantly, but with pride, as he read:

"See the man. He is walking. There is a dog with him."

John White is more comfortable reading animals tracks and weather signs than he is the printing in books. Almost sixty years old, he has been a guide and hunter in the North Country. An Indian, he was born to the nomadic life his people follow in the North and he had little time or need to learn to read. Now, sentenced to a ten year prison term at Collin's Bay, he has suddenly come to realize what he has missed and is painfully, but stubbornly, learning to read.

He is one of 50 inmates who attend fulltime classes in Collin's Bay's Education Department. The students, their ages ranging from 18 to John's 60 attend school from eight in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon. However, not all are at John's elementary level. The majority are studying to achieve their eighth grade certificates.

"Most of those attending regular classes and taking correspondence courses are like John," Mr. C.R. Hogeboom, Collin's Bay Penitentiary Educational Supervisor, told the Diamond recently. "They start off with a handicap, but they are determined to make up for it. Of course, there are some who feel we are not giving them enough help...and perhaps we are not, but mostly they are the sort of people, both inside the penitentiary and outside, who feel that education is something that can be wrapped up and handed to them, without any effort on their parts. It all boils down to the old fashioned saw that if you want something badly enough, you'll work hard for it."

Mr. Hogeboom went on to say that academic and vocational training are the big things in North American prisons today. He returned recently from a meeting in Philadelphia of the Correctional Education Conference and he said it was obvious there that the improvement of an inmate's academic and vocational posture is the obvious goal of almost all American and Canadian penal institutions.

One American experiment is to send students to school outside prison on a fulltime basis, he said.

While at the conference, Mr. Hogeboom spoke not only to American penal educators, but to many from Canada as well. "Canadian institutions are not all as backwards in this department, just as all American institutions are not as advanced, as many people would like us to believe. I received the impression," he said, "from talking to the representatives from the Ontario Training Centre at Brampton that they are doing big things in the academic and vocational fields. It might be that they are even ahead of us here. One thing is clear, their curriculum is different from ours. Sometime soon I would like to take a trip there and spend some time to see just what they are doing. Perhaps there are some things we can use here in our program."

Locally, interest in educational training has been evident among inmates. Correspondence course, particularly the Department of Education high school courses, has picked up radically during the last several years, Mr. Hogeboom said.

With the new additions built onto the school and the auditorium during the past year, three classrooms are available to fulltime students. The three teachers, in addition to Mr. Hogeboom, are H. J. Brown, C. Greaves and E. J. Stevenson.

In addition to the regular fulltime classes and correspondence courses, special tutoring classes are held three evenings a week for inmates who seek special help with correspondence courses. The tutoring experiment is in its second year.

The evening classes are made possible during the summer as a result of the additional help available from the summer replacement teachers the Penitentiary Service hires to spell the three regular teachers during vacation periods. The summer replacements this year are D. J. Clyne and W. J. Bastien. Both are certified teachers and are attending university. Bastien already has his B.A. and attends McMaster, while Clyne is in his third year at Queens.

Special classes in the New Math are planned for the future.

Mr. Stevenson is also cultural officer for the institution. During the fall, winter and spring months, he leads a music appreciation class one night a week. The music group recently came into possession of a tape recorder which they plan using to tape special musical programs and replaying during the class period. Approximately 30 inmates usually attend each of the weekly sessions, making it one of the most popular of the extracurricular activities in the institution.

"Now he that dreads the course of nature is a fool..."

Book 2/ 12
Marcus Aurelius

DIAMOND QUIZ

This can be a tough one. It involves nouns, usually little known names for animals or things. If you get half them, you are doing well. If you miss all or get less than three, you'd better do a little boning up on geography or natural history. If you get all, you're either a pretty smart cookie, or you cheated.

1. Gecko is a:
(a) Bird (b) Lizard (c) Pitcher (d) Person
2. A Hun is a:
(a) Ant (b) Island (c) Person (d) Cloud formation
3. A hutch is a:
(a) Pen (b) Girl (c) Star (d) Fish
4. A nawab is:
(a) An Arab (b) A ruler (c) A fly (d) A game
5. An ouzel is a:
(a) Bird (b) Boy (c) Cat (d) Crab
6. A phial is a:
(a) Bowl (b) Filing cabinet (c) Small bottle (d) Whistle
7. A proctor is an:
(a) Official (b) Elephant (c) Apple (d) Entrance
8. A Quahog is a:
(a) Pig (b) Horse (c) Clam (d) Wilf
9. Redtop is a:
(a) Bird (b) Fish (c) Grass (d) Flower
10. A rhea is a:
(a) Aborigine (b) Dog (c) Cereal (d) Bird

Answers On Page 43

Braintree, England (UPI)—A local court ruled recently that a car must be insured for business purposes if it is to be used for a crime. Maxwell Gray and Marvin Smith were fined \$14 and \$5.60 respectively for using a car insured only for pleasure purposes while driving away from a warehouse where they stole some wire. Lord love-a-duck.



Coilin's Bay Surveying Class in action. Members of the local surveying and engineering class are shown here as they line off the track for field day. Members of the class also have done work on institution roads and at Work-Worth Institution during the past year. In the photo on the right are Walt Byers, Ken Kavelman and Jimmy Naugler. Kneeling in the center is Jimmy Law, inmae instructor for the class.

Surveyors' Class of '66



Concerning Hogs, Religion
and Jugs . . .



by Lex Schrag

MORTGAGE MANOR

In Tales of the South Pacific, James Michener described an island culture devoted to raising hogs with oversized tusks. Life on the island was so soft the natives got bored stiff. Breeding pigs for their tusks was a fairly difficult and useless activity, so, naturally, it became the islanders' chief interest.

Recently, the churl of Mortgage Manor, that half-acre of dissent in the easterly antagonism of Metropolitan Toronto, was assigned to cover meetings of a legislative committee. This committee was to assemble views on the teaching of religion in the public schools.

The consensus of opinion among the Protestant denominations appeared to be that religion should be taught in the elementary and secondary schools. But, they added, it should be ladled out to the young fry in such a way that no member of the True Faith (in the churl's experience, they are ALL True Faiths) would be offended.

Several committeemen suggested the kids would get such watered-down versions of the various beliefs that their instruction wouldn't sink in very deeply. The churl's reaction to the proceedings was that the committee would have been much better employed in arranging for

instruction in the law of the land.

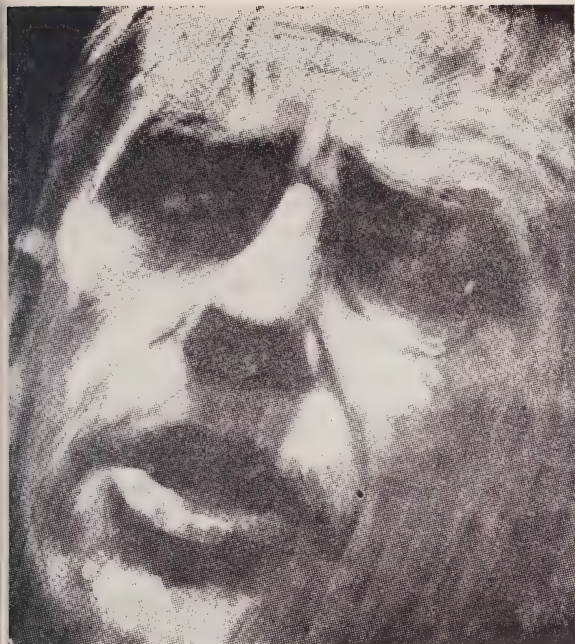
In his visits to Ontario jugs, the churl has met inmates serving sentences for acts they didn't know were against the law. They admitted that they knew what they did was immoral, but they didn't know about the prison price tag on their little games. And ignorance of the law is no excuse.....not yet, anyway.

Now, the churl reasons, he had a good moral training, but he breaks the letter of the law every day he ventures on the highways with his car. His morality doesn't run to driving 29 miles an hour in a 30-mile limit; he's much more likely to tool along at 35.

The thing is, 50 years in the newspaper racket have taught him not to break the regulations with the big price tags. He also realizes that few everyday citizens have the same opportunity of learning about the law without doing time in Osgoode Hall or some similar institution.

Hence, he is convinced that it is much more important to have the law taught in the elementary schools than to have instruction in the principles of the world's great religions. The religions say "Thou shalt not." The law says "Thou shalt not.....or thou'll get X years in the pen."

The Diam



Blackouts

by

Dr. George Scott

*Institute of Psychotherapy,
Kingston, Ontario, and con-
sulting psychiatrist to the
Kingston Penitentiary.*

The term "black-out" is a word used commonly in today's society. Its significance cannot be underestimated as this phenomenon frequently plays an important role in man's behaviour.

It is particularly significant when such acts run afoul of the recognized standards of behaviour. The law as the code of social behaviour takes a clear-cut approach to black-outs.

The law has many rules of thumb. An important rule in any offence is the presence or absence of intent legally described as "mens rea", a latin term meaning "guilty mind".

A "black-out" means a state of mind in which the person carries out an act or series of acts, about which he has no memory recall. A person may drive a car for a considerable time with no

memory recall of how he drove from one place to another. It is a type of automatic behaviour in which almost mechanical behaviour takes the place of consciously directed behaviour.

Many legal cases have frustrating arguments centering around the state of mind of the accused at the time of the offence. This does not involve the question of mental illness but centers around the argument concerning the individual's ability to have an intent to commit an offence and to have an awareness at the time of the offence that what he was doing was wrong.

There are several well known medical conditions which can affect this interaction equation. These are the epileptic states, the hypoglycaemic states, the post concussion states, the alcohol in-

toxication states, the delirium conditions and finally the psychological repressions.

Each of these conditions is generated in a different brain reaction but each implies the dropping of the curtain on conscious behaviour and the substitution of mechanical habit patterns.

It follows therefore that the behaviour observed during the black-out period will be typical of the individual's basic disposition. A passive individual will be passive. A fundamentally active person will be particularly active during the black-out periods. The hostile person will relinquish his pose of conformity, become antagonistic, violent and even destructive. Such forces may be directed either towards himself or irradiated like a floodlight on everyone around him, or focused on someone whose behaviour recalls painful background memories.

In effect, a black-out reflects a very primitive type of behaviour with loss of varying degrees of social restraint.

Of the six types of black-outs, the alcohol black-out is the most common and the most concerning from the legal point of view. The crux of this state is that the condition is self-induced and thereby intentional. The acts committed as a consequence of the drinking by inference reflect a degree on intent.

Individuals react to alcohol initially in different ways, but each individual eventually develops a physical tolerance to the drug which results in the brain becoming "stunned" before his body becomes "stoned". When the brain is stunned, our most cherished civilized function of memory is destroyed. Behaviour then cannot be controlled by the memory of past experiences, or by the awareness of the wrongfulness of an

act. The act becomes an isolated event in the "here and now" with no relationship to the past or future.

It is very important to remember that an individual under different conditions can react to the same amount of alcohol in different ways. An angry man drinking to blot out his frustrations will react in his black-out in a much different fashion than the Happy-New-Year-Tight who is having his yearly fling at indiscretion.

Research in alcohol studies points to the black-out as the signal danger area in assessing the development of chronic alcoholism. It is evidenced by the increasing derangement of brain function on progressively smaller doses of alcohol.

Of the six named causes of black-outs, all may play a part in the individual's black-out "I.Q." — the description of each will afford some insight into the intricacies of explanation of a single black-out.

1) Epileptic Conditions

Epilepsy is a condition centering around disturbed electrical circuits in the brain. An accumulation of electrical resistance in a scar area may result in a leap of electrical discharge to nearby healthy areas of the brain. This causes disturbances in the whole system much like a lightening bolt hitting a telephone exchange. In most cases, the exchange is completely disorganized. In man, sudden unconsciousness results. If, however, a lesser discharge leaps out of an area of resistance, certain impairments of brain function may occur. A common one is seen when the memory is selectively disorganized with the other brain functions carrying on in their usual fashion. Such a condition is seen in

"Petit Mal" epilepsy where the individual may have no memory of his behaviour for many seconds or minutes while this electrical discharge is slowly dissipated. As a result, behaviour during that period has no real conscious component although actions may seem to be sensible and organized.

2) Hypoglycaemic Conditions

This phrase means a reduction of circulating sugar in the blood. This reduction can occur during fasting, during strenuous exercise and during exhausting emotional situations of rage, anger and frustration.

The blood is the courier of glucose. It carries this energy-producing carbohydrate to every single cell of the body. If the carriers do not have the food elements, the cells become starved. The brain suffers mostly from this deprivation of energy and as a result its function deteriorates. Memory again is the barometer of this deterioration. For example, a basketball player who has missed his noon meal and supper may not have available enough sugar to carry him through the whole game. He may come off the floor in a confused state and not recall the events of the minutes of play. This condition is relieved dramatically by the ingestion of food, but the memory of the acts during the hypoglycaemic period are forever lost to the athlete's mind. They may, however, be told to him by his more critical teammates who did not understand his impaired state of consciousness — his black-out.

The over-use of insulin, a sugar-reducing drug, in the treatment of diabetes, may produce an identical hypoglycaemic state with comparable disturbance in consciousness.

3) Post-Concussion States

Head injuries of varying intensities are commonly seen in highway accidents, assault situations, in body contact sports and in accidental falls. The brain may be disorganized suddenly by a blow which produces complete unconsciousness. It may, however, be only partially disabled by the force of the blow. Again the memory centers are affected. Again the behaviour is in the "here and now" level, devoid of past experiences and present controls.

The brain-concussed individual may be able to carry out certain functions, yet not remember what he actually did. He is in a concussion black-out which is conditioned only by the severity of the blow. He may awake from unconsciousness but have no memory for some hours after his apparent return to conscious awareness. In this twilight state, he functions in a clear but blacked-out period. Severe head injuries may last hours, days, even weeks of blacked-out memories even though the persons are able to eat and converse on an apparently rational level.

4) Delerium States

Delerium states are produced by poisons taken into the body or by toxins or poisons produced by the body. A person may develop food poisoning from the ingestion of contaminated food. He may become overactive, impulsive, delusional and yet on recovery have no recall of his activities. A black-out may also occur in toxic conditions such as pneumonia, when the illness produces a poison which has a disabling effect on the brain. Symptoms of mental confusion, restlessness and violence may appear. An absence of memory on recovery indicates a black-out state.

5) Mental Repression

The mind can accept only details which it is accustomed to handle. The computers of the mind may shut off the vision of a horrible sight to produce "hysterical" blindness. In a similar way, the mind may cut out a horrible memory by simply forgetting the act which is foreign to the individual's standards of behaviour.

Such mental black-out is strictly a matter of conscience. The memory cannot be recalled because it is "too horrible" to recall.

Such conditions have no real physical or organic explanations but may be recalled after a period of time. During this period the individual gradually has to accept his behaviour with its unhappy consequences. In this area, mental and emotional instability, impulsivity and violence form the chemicals for the explosive events. As a result, an act may be forgotten **in reverse** — that is, after it has been committed.

6) Alcohol Intoxication

This condition has been previously reviewed in its simplest frame of reference. The voluntary ingestion of toxic amounts of a chemical depresses the sensitivities of the mind. Overdoses of this powerful drug produce progressive defects in mental function. Whereas one drink of alcohol may cause a minor disturbance in judgment, the ingestion of ten ounces may produce stupor while the ingestion of a quart of alcohol may produce death.

If alcohol could be considered as an isolated subject, little concern would be held for its victims.

The complicating factors in drinking may be taken from our black-out list.

Let us take a sample case:

A forty year old man, born of an epileptic mother, raised in a deprived, lonely environment, works hard and industriously to support his family. His wife develops a deadly illness with no hope of recovery. He broods over her impending death, is concerned over the financial situation. He is angry at his employers because of their disregard for his absences from his job to visit his wife.

He broods, eats irregularly, becomes hopeless. One night he goes to a local bar and drinks too much alcohol. An unalterable situation slowly appears. He has worries and problems over his wife and his employment. His blood sugar drops. The alcohol reduces his control. He fights with a man. In a fit of violence he strangles the victim and yet he has no memory of the whole affair. The alcohol by itself could hardly be blamed for the sum total that results in the tragedy.

This man, to a degree, is part of us. No one is free from the problems of loneliness, trouble, background and frustration. Alcohol is the first friend to beckon us with warmth and friendship. Beware lest she pull us into her grasp while other factors are relentlessly attacking us from all sides.

In brief, the black-out is an enemy of great proportion. He can attack you simply through overdoses of alcohol, or can assail you through the combination of factors mentioned above.

In its present state, the law does not judge you on these factors, but only assesses you on what you do and when and where.

Some day in the distant future, these factors will be considered as capable witnesses on the part of the defence.

New Program Proposed For Protestant Chapel

By Rev. M. D. Stienburg

Throughout the years I am sure that many books or articles have been written regarding the work of chaplains in the various "correctional" institutions. Far be it from me to attempt to add anything new to what has already been said so eloquently in the past. Nor will this brief article contain any "Five Year Plan" with regard to the work of the Chapel in this institution. It has become quite clear, even in a few short months, that the best one can hope for is to breathe a little life "into the dry bones" of the Chapel's activities.

Perhaps the most striking feature confronting an "outsider" entering such an institution as this is the tremendous feeling of "greyness" that grips you. Certainly this is more than just a reflection of the colour of the walls and the buildings. It is, if anything, a mirroring of the mode of life within the institution. To me the frightening aspect is this. If the feeling makes such an impact on one who works only a few hours a day in the environment, how "deadly" it must be for the men to face it twenty-four hours a day, day in and day out. This is not intended as an indictment of the colour scheme of the institution. It is an observation regarding the treadmill type of life experienced by the population.



It might seem that this point is being over-emphasized. And it is very possible that the "feature" which most impressed me is not the real culprit at all. However, the program of the Chapel, for the time being at least, will be geared to the chore of enriching, in some small way, life behind the walls. Of necessity, it will be a slow, almost painfully slow process. One does not need years of experience to realize the wasted effort in "running up a dozen bal-

loons" only to have the congregations shoot down one half dozen and administration the other half. Nor will it be possible to cater to the multitude of interests represented in the inmate body. It will be strictly a case of getting maximum mileage out of a minimum of opportunity. And make no mistake, time and opportunity are at a premium.

Within the next few months, (with, of course, the approval of the administration) it is hoped that the Chapel will have functioning: (a) A Chapel Book Club consisting of the "better books" published to date. They will be representative of many fields of study, from philosophy and psychology to history, drama and sports. (b) A Chapel Music and/or Choral Group, (c) A Chapel of Discussion (similar to the group functioning at K.P.) introducing speakers from various fields.

It might seem from the aims expressed, that much of the Chapel program is divorced from the normal function of the Church; that is, that the program is very secular in its content. Perhaps

that is true, but only to a degree. Actually, these groups, etc., will be woven around the regular interviewing program and Chapel services. The primary purpose of the Chaplain is to offer spiritual guidance, to extend the concern of the Church, and to present Christ's gospel of love, comfort and hope to those who are prepared to accept it.

Writing in the book, "The Church and Social Responsibility", Harold DeWolf, in an article entitled, "The Church in the Prevention and Treatment of Crime", says: "If we are too proud and self-righteous to identify ourselves in sympathetic understanding with the men and women who are convicted of crime by the courts, then we have not yet learned what it means to stand in the need of God's forgiveness. His gospel is a gospel for sinners. Most sinners are not in jail, and many of the worst are not, but no other person is so conspicuously marked a sinner as is the convicted criminal. If we have a gospel for anyone, it is for him."

ITALIANS TO GET AMNESTY

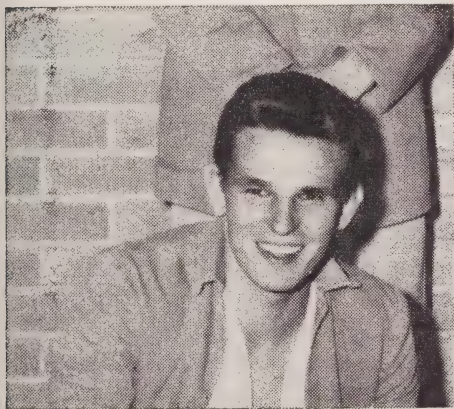
Rome: The Italian Senate has passed a bill to provide amnesty or reduced sentences for hundreds of thousands of prisoners and defendants. The act of clemency will be the third approved by Parliament in the past 12 years and is intended to mark the 20th anniversary of Italy's postwar republic, celebrated on June 2nd.

In addition to the amnesty, the bill would permit reduction of jail terms and reduced fines for those found guilty of a number of crimes, including murder.

— Rome Daily American

Andy Toop Pitches No-Hitter Against Smart's Braves

Andy Toop pitched the first Sinner no-hitter in two years as he led the All-Stars to a 4-0 win over Smarts' Braves, Sunday, June 19. He walked only two and struck out five over the nine innings. The Sinners committed one error behind him. Toop won his own game with a double in the four-run fifth inning, driving in the first two runs and scoring the third.



The no-hitter, however, was a team effort. He received some outstanding fielding plays from team members, particularly in the late innings when he showed signs of tiring. Toop was angered after the game when someone made a comment that "Andy Toop beat Smarts' Braves." Toop said, I wouldn't have had a chance to pitch

the no-hitter if it had not been for the whole team."

Greasy Cole made two outstanding plays in the early innings at third base, while Tommy Blake came up with a sharply hit ball in the hole between first and second in the third inning. Jimmy Naugler made a fine over the shoulder catch on a ball hit into short centre field. But it was two running catches by Joe Clyde and one by Bugs O'Niel in the seventh that saved the no-hitter and perhaps the ball game.

The Sinners had nine hits off two Brave pitchers, getting three runs off Husser.

starter McMaster and one off Van

Satch Larue led off the big fifth by reaching first on an error by first baseman Hugaboom. Sheppard singled over short and, with runners on first and third and no one out, Toop lined a shot into left field that scored both Larue and Sheppard. Toop scored a moment later when Joe Clyde whipped a hit into right centre and Clyde tallied on Tommy Blake's liner into left field.

Toop opened the game by walking leadoff hitter Naysmith, but picked up the next three outs easily. He re- third and fourth. McMaster reached tired the side in order in the second, first, leading off the fifth, on an error

by Naugler on a tough chance, but he was wiped out a second later trying to stretch it into second. Toop got the next two batters on ground balls to Blake.

With one away in the sixth, Toop walked Leonard, but Naysmith rolled back to the box and Lynch lifted a towering fly ball into centre.

With one out in the seventh, Huwart flied out deep and foul to Clyde in left on a great running catch; Hugaboom chased O'Niel back with a long fly and Sheppard flew deep to Clyde. Kennedy tried to bunt to lead off the eighth, but popped to Toop. Van Husser drilled a wicked line drive down the left field foul line, fair ball, that appeared destined for at least a double but Clyde caught up with it and put it away for the second out. The ninth went easy, with Toop taking all three himself, though he was obviously tired. He fanned Leonard, got Naysmith on a bouncer to the box and pushed the third strike passed Lynch to wrap up the no-hitter.

It was the Sinner's fourth win in five games.

The following Sunday, the Sinners came on for their fifth victory, winning in the 11th on Joe Clyde's bunt and two errors. Clyde scoring all the way. They beat Lindsay, a top Senior B team. Toop, coming off the no-hitter,

gave Lindsay only four hits, two of them scratch infield hits. Greasy Cole started off a double play, third to second to first. Final score was 2-1.

Smarts' Braves (0)

	AB	R	H	RBI
Naysmith, c	4	0	0	0
Lynch, 3b	4	0	0	0
Huwart, cf	3	0	0	0
Hugaboom, 1b	3	0	0	0
McMaster, p ss	3	0	0	0
Kennedy, rf	3	0	0	0
Van Husser, ss, p	3	0	0	0
Kiddoo, 2b	3	0	0	0
Leonard, lf	2	0	0	0

Box score:

Sinners (4)

	AB	R	H	RBI
Clyde, lf	4	1	2	1
Mallette, c	4	0	0	0
Blake, 2b	2	0	1	1
Naugler, ss	4	0	1	0
O'Niel, cf	3	0	0	0
Cole, 3b	2	0	0	0
Acheson, 3b	2	0	0	0
Larue, 1b	4	1	1	0
Sheppard, rf	4	1	1	0
Toop, p	4	1	1	2
Totals	33	4	7	4
Totals	27	0	0	0

R H E

Braves	000	000	000	0 0 3
Sinners	000	000	000	4 9 1

"If we must not act save on a certainty, we ought not to act on religion, for it is not certain. But how many things we do on an uncertainty, sea voyages, battles! I say then that we must do nothing at all nothing is certain."

Pensées/ 234
Blaise Pascal

Closest Race in Years At Halfway Mark

Both the Major and the Minor Leagues have completed the first 12 games of the schedule at the time of this writing and all eight teams are so tightly packed together that it is impossible to tell who will come out in the end.

On Dominion Day, the Braves and the Cubs pace the Major League with 14 points, but they are only two points ahead of the Reds and the Astros. The league leading White Sox and Indians are the same number of points ahead of the Orioles and the Senators in the Minor League.

To the surprise of many spectators, the play itself has been exceptional. The scores in the Major have been low and close. More often than not, the games end up 4-2, 2-1, 3-2 and similarly close margins. The Minor is still a little wild in the scoring department, but the scores are close.

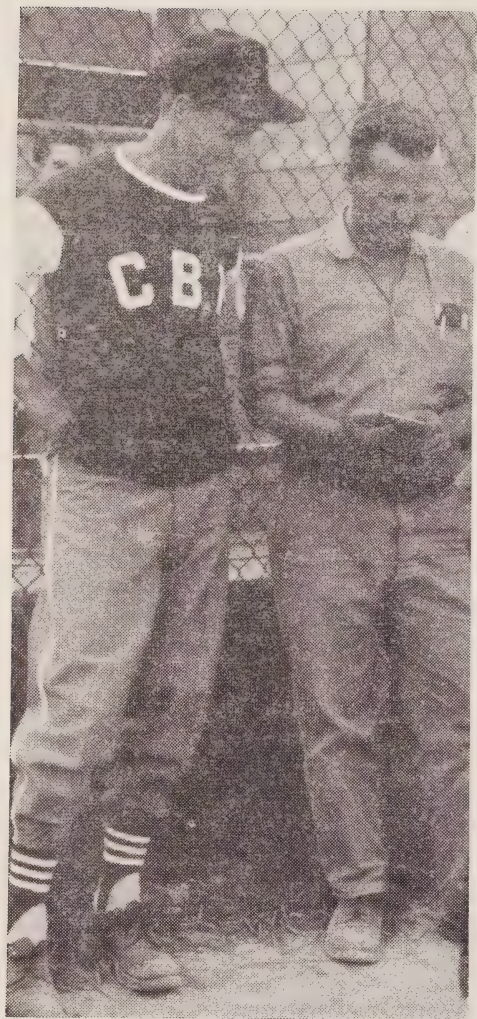
Smart money still favours the Cubs to eventually win only because of Andy Toop. Toop is the only thing close to an invincible pitcher in the league, though Tommy Blake and Buddy Fraser have turned in good games. Sonny Grey has also turned in a few outstanding pitching jobs. However, with the exception of Toop, most of the teams rely on defense to win. The Braves and the Reds have maintained the pace with an evenly balanced bat-

ting attack and fielding display. The Astros have run hot and cold. Some days they look exceptional; others they seem to collapse.

The Minor League lacks anything that resembles pitching, though Tanner turned in a couple of respectable games. For awhile, it seemed as though the White Sox were going to run away with the bunting, but, one way or another their team seemed to dwindle away.

Several of the more outstanding Minor League players were called to the Major. Chief among these were O-palehuk, Pallizaris and Clarke.

Sheppard, Harry Quigg and Jimmy Ferguson carried the big bats for the Major during the first half of the schedule. All three were flirting with .450 averages. Quigg and Ferguson are members of the Braves, while Sheppard plays for the Cubs. The homerun and runs-batted-in leaders were surprises and last year were considered light hitters. Thomas of the Reds had the most homers with three, while Vic Young showed the way in the runs-batted-in department with 10. Herbie Mallette was leading in doubles and stolen bases. The batting leader for the past two years, Bugs O'Neil, was off to a slow start and finished the first half with a .350 mark. He led in triples. Tommy Blake got the reput-



COMMISSIONER AND SINNER manager check schedule. Dave Ross (right) goes schedule with Wally Antler, Sinner Manager, as softball leagues reach halfway point.

ation for being 'the walking man'. He had 15 at halftime.

Pug Stoutley was easily the top manager for the first half. He took over the last place Reds and edged them into competition and then moved over to the Braves and helped them break a three game losing streak which had broken their morale. He started the second half as manager of the Astros.

Working like a couple of jugglers, Dave Ross commissioner and Howie Hayward appeal panelist were more than a little responsible for the close competitive situation in both leagues. This was accomplished by judicious placing of the new players as they came in on the teams that needed them most and preventing careless trades among the managers.

Individual Batting Averages At Mid-Season. Majors

Braves	AB	H	R	BA.
Ferguson	43	16	12	.372
Mallette	65	20	16	.308
O'Niel	57	21	11	.368
Quigg	49	18	13	.368
Young	49	14	9	.286
Fraser	27	4	6	.148
Schram	18	6	1	.278
Andress	28	6	7	.214
Scott	24	4	3	.167
MacBeth	39	7	10	.179
Brunskill	11	2	1	.182
Powles	11	2	1	.182

Astros	AB	H	R	BA.
O'Conner	32	7	7	.219
Crawford	24	5	4	.208
Naugler	54	22	12	.407
Kruse	61	15	16	.246

Miller	39	10	9	.262
Acheson	39	12	12	.308
Creswell	45	11	4	.244
Gray	26	6	5	.231
Matwick	25	10	6	.400
Rozelle	5	1	2	.200
Deriger	24	1	2	.041
Opalchuk	28	9	7	.321
Birchell	4	0	2	.000

Antler	45	14	9	.311
Groves	25	5	1	.200
Richardson	26	5	6	.192
Bowman	62	12	11	.193
Shanahan	5	3	1	.600

Cubs	AB	H	R	BA.
Walker	43	9	8	.209
Sheppard	59	19	12	.322
Toop	43	12	11	.279
Cole	64	20	14	.313
Larue	44	11	10	.250
Paloazaris	36	10	4	.278

Reds	AB	H	R	BA.
Thomas	63	16	10	.254
Cotten	48	15	11	.313
Blake	41	11	16	.268
Kingsbury	28	8	4	.286
Galway	55	16	7	.291
Brown	44	17	6	.386
Toole	50	13	8	.260
Truscott	27	6	4	.222
Watson	22	7	5	.318
Smith	49	6	12	.123

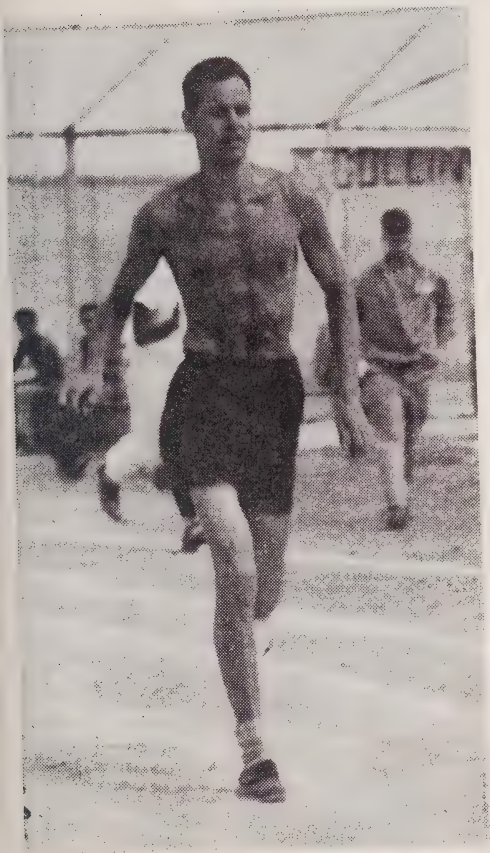


1966 Sinners — Top row, from left to right, Jimmy Naugler, Bruce O'Neil, Benny Bannach, Satch Larue, Andy Toop, Gil Cotton, Beanie Beanlander, (coach), and Wally Antler, (manager). Front row, from left to right, Tommy Blake, Dave (Greasy) Cole, Pete (Salty) Smith, Wayne Toole (bat boy), Herbie Mallett, Jimmy Ferguson, and Joe Matwick.

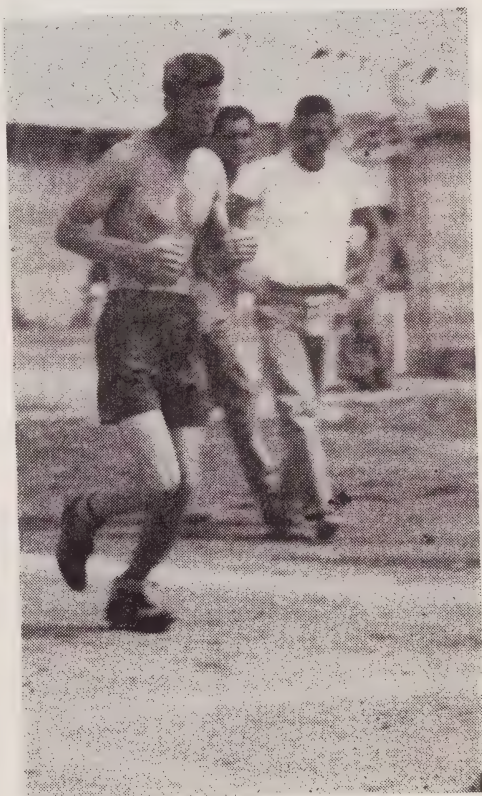


WINNERS' SMILE — Doug Kruse, winner of the shot put, holds an exhausted John Prince, winner of the mile race, during the annual Field Day events, August 1.

'66 Field Day Photos



MILE WINNER — *John Prince won in the mile race easily. Below, Sarge Dechateau is shown as he led early in the most exciting of the Field Dad events.*





Ian MacDonald, (left), was Athlete of the Day while Bob MacBeth finished second.



The not-so-athletic athletes got into the action during such events as the wheelbarrow race above, providing excitement and laughs for themselves and spectators. In addition to these off-beat events, there were also the dart throw, baseball throw and wheel of fortune booths.



WINNERS — from left to right, Alex Stoykovich won the tennis championship, John Baird, handball, and Steve Czupor, horseshoes.



Norm Andrews clears a hurdle while two of the battlers in the rough and tumble piggyback fight measure each other up.



RESULTS AND ROSES

The man who wants a garden fair,
Or small or very big;
With flowers growing here and there
Must bend his back and dig.



The things are mighty few on earth,
That wishes can attain;
Whate'er we want of any worth
We've got to work to gain.



It matters not what goal you seek...
Its secret here reposes:
You've got to dig from week to week
To get results or roses.
V. Kingsbury

Financial Hope, Recreation In Hobbycraft Skills

The greatest challenge a man in prison faces is to find ways to keep himself continuously occupied. To fall in with idleness is to stretch days into weeks, weeks into months and months into years. At Collin's Bay, this is not a problem during the working day, but evenings and weekends are another matter.

Inmates here have found various ways to accomplish their end. There is the library for books, the education department for correspondence courses, the regular evening exercise periods in the yard and auditorium, and the hobbycraft office for arts and crafts. Each of these fulfills a special function for the inmate. Reading and correspondence courses sharpens and improve his mind; recreation tones his body, and arts and hobbies offer him an outlet for his latent creative talents.

Of the four, many inmates rank hobbycraft as the most important. Not only does it offer a means by which they can make a few dollars to supplement the little money they receive upon their release from the institution, but it is also one of the few ways a man can express his individuality and imagination in prison. The need to do these latter two things is in all men,

but it is necessary in prison. To frustrate this need is to court mental and emotional degeneration.

At Collin's Bay, as in all penitentiaries, there are many restrictions on the types of hobbies available to the inmate and the manner in which he may pursue them. The more common 'outside' hobbies, stamp and coin collecting and gardening, are forbidden for many reasons, some obvious and others not so obvious. But for what is lost in familiar hobbies, variety and uniqueness is substituted. The emphasis is on handicraft, work that can be performed in a restricted area with the hands and a limited number of tools.

The most popular crafts at Collin's Bay are leathercraft, copper tooling and petit point stitching. Although skill varies, most men turn out extremely competent and individual work.

Other hobbies, not so popular, but attracting many men, are wood working, lamp making, greeting cards, painting, carving, costume jewellery, soft toys and ship bottle construction.

The overall excellence of the work turned out here is attested to by the many hundreds of dollars of work that is sold each year to visitors to the in-

stitution showcase in the Administration building and at the various local fairs where the finished crafts are entered from time to time.

During the past summer, inmate crafts were entered in the Arts and Craft Exhibition and Sale at Gananoque and at Kingston Fair in September. Visitors to Kingston, from the province, from all over Canada, and tourists from the States, carried away several hundred dollars of expertly tooled leather purses, wallets and belts, copper plaques, intricately stitched petit point pictures, carved figures, paintings, serving trays, duck decoys, lamps, jewel boxes, and even a huge bottled ship.

The centre for hobbist at Collin's Bay is a small second story office over the main corridor in the cell block building, overlooking the main walk leading from the Administration building.

The man in charge of the 200-odd hobbycrafters in Bruce W. Palmer, a veteran of prison handicraft for 15 years and an employee of the penitentiary service for almost 19. Thousands of dollars worth of orders pass through his office every year to suppliers from all over Canada for raw material inmates order in pursuit of their various crafts. Also from the office inmates mail finished products to friends on the 'outside' and submit them for display in the showcase in the visitor's room and the various fairs.

In addition to the regular channels mentioned above, sales of finished products are also made by mail order. It is here where Mr. Palmer's job becomes a little 'sticky'. He is respons-

ible for the quality of work sent to persons who order through the mails and the continuance of orders depends on how well he chooses items to be sold to people who are buying sight unseen. To effectively accomplish this, he must be familiar with the degree of skill and reliability of each worker in every craft, so as to assign the order to the man who can best do it. Almost all mail orders are custom made.

Assisting him as clerks are two inmates: Dave Cole and R. M. Dolan. Cole's job is to wrap several hundred parcels a month for mailing to various points in the country and the world, and to inventory the flood of raw material that inmates order for their hobbywork. Dolan performs the orders, correspondence and paperwork for the hobby office.

The financial importance of hobbies to inmates was pointed out more than a year ago in a column in the Toronto Telegram by Elizabeth Dingman, Woman's Editor.

When the average inmate leaves Collin's Bay, he has usually earned not much more than a hundred dollars from his regular pay for the work he does on regularly assigned jobs. This money must last him until he is able to find a place to stay, a job, acquire clothing and eat. Many men who return to prison do so because their money runs out before they are able to establish themselves.

Sales from work they have done on crafts, while in the institution, have carried many men over this dangerous transition period.

While many more men than are presently engaged in hobbies would like to earn additional money this way,

it is not always an easy task. Sales and demand for craft items are limited. Inmates must compete with other penitentiaries and organizations that specialize in crafts as means to raise money.

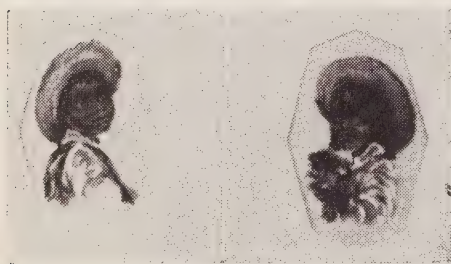
And the cost of all hobbies must be borne by the inmate himself. If he has his own money, he can usually engage in a hobby, but if he has no money, he is usually out of luck, though sometimes hobby loans are approved for some inmates.



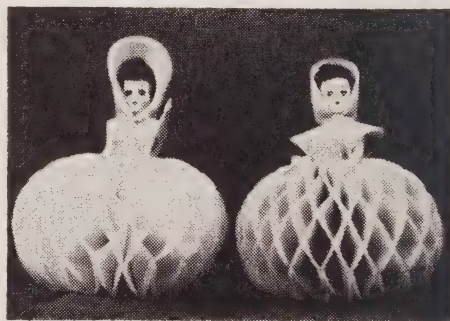
WALLETS—Plain or tooled. Morocco or calf. Plain, black, or brown. Only the finest leathers used. Complete with picture holders and special sections. With initials or beautiful scenes embossed on leather. From \$4 to \$5.

POCKET SECRETARY—Plain, tooled or carved. Quality leather. Initials or scenes embossed. From \$6.

KEY CASES—Assorted designs sizes and color. From \$1 to \$3.50.



PETITE POINT—Blue Boys, Pinkies, roses, and many other scenes and portraits. Skill and long hours of patient stitching go into the making of a single item. Framed and unframed. From \$25 to \$135.



STUFFED AND SOFT TOYS—Fur fabric and terrycloth. Cats, dogs, teddy bears, and a wide assortment of others. A perfect gift for a child, wife, or sweetheart. From \$1.50 to \$7.50.



PURSES—All types, rose bag, buckaroo and others. Carved or tooled. Made from the best leather and findings. \$15 to \$25.

JEWELRY—Costume jewelry. Necklaces, cufflinks, bracelets, earrings, crosses. Gems and semi-precious stones minute petite point. Almost all classes may be had on request. From \$1 to \$10.

TRAYS—Coffee. Inlaid with a copper or leather embossed scene. A smart gift sure to attract attention. \$18 to \$25.

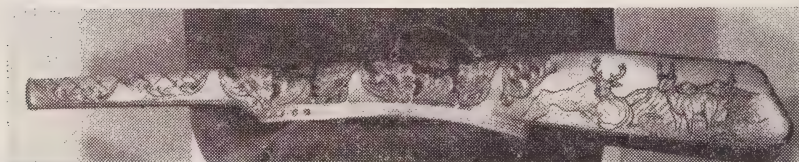
LAMPS—All types and sizes. Some in the shape of covered wagons; some made from popsicle sticks and driftwood. From \$10 to \$25.



COPPER WORK—The Last Supper, Oriental pairs, The Gladiators, and many others. All are unframed. Make smart wall plaques. From \$5 to \$12.



CARVINGS — In Maple Roc, a sandstone-like material that has the appearance of fine, expensive wood, yet the durability of stone. Wall plaques, animals, pen and desk sets, statuary. Ideal as decorator items and conversation piece. \$3. to \$10.



For Further Information, Please Contact The Hobbycraft Officer, Collin's Bay Penitentiary, Box 190, Kingston, Ontario, or You May View the Exhibit at the Penitentiary.

JEWEL BOXES—Finished to a high gloss and featuring expert workmanship. These gifts will last a lifetime. From \$8 to \$25.

PAINTINGS—Scenes. Talented artists create many styles to meet your approval. All canvases are professionally finished. Scenes of your own choice may be done on order. From \$10 to \$35.

BELTS—Any length desired. Black, brown, or natural. Carved or uncarved. Widths from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and up. From \$2 to \$8.

GREETING CARDS—Seasonal and special occasion. Attractively hand-designed with copper embossed scenes. May be personalized and done to your specifications. From 50¢ to \$3.50.

Test Your Honesty

Here is a list of question to test the extent of your honesty.

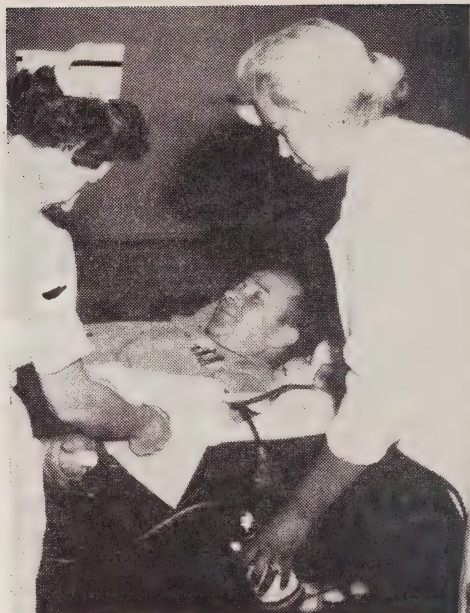
1. Are you too honest too steal?
2. Is everyone entitled to one mistake?
3. Do you think that a man who had a habit of stealing as a child will also be dishonest as an adult?
4. Do you believe that every worker has, at one time or another, filched something from his boss?
5. A man has stolen many items in the past. One day he decides never to steal again. Do you think he can turn over a new leaf?
6. A big mail order company neglected to charge you for a fifty cent item that was included in a large order. Would you go to the trouble of mailing in fifty cents for the item?
7. A bookkeeper embezzled \$500 that she needed desperately for an operation to save her mother's life. Do you think that there are certain circumstances, such as this one, where a person has the right to steal?
8. One man said "as long as you are stealing small sums from time to time, you may as well go for broke and get a big haul." Do you agree?
9. Should one company tell another that they fired an employee for theft when the item that he took was worth only 98 cents?
10. An elderly cashier embezzled \$750 from her company, but paid it back ten days later. The next month an auditor discovered what she had done. Should the woman have been fired even though the company suffered no loss?

Answers on page 43

Credit Card companies recently received a jolt from the U.S. Court of Appeals at New Orleans. The Court ruled that since credit cards have a value only to the company as a device for making invoices, they could not be classed as securities. This ruling was used to overthrow the conviction of a man sentenced for interstate transportation of a stolen credit card.

—Presidio

'66 RED CROSS BLOOD DRIVE



LOCAL INMATES responded with blood donations in excess of 400 pints during the recent visit of the Red Cross to the Institution. A special appeal was made when the Kingston blood bank was well below the safety point. Above, inmates register while blood is drawn from another by RC aides.

Can't Trust Anyone ...

Gerald Rzado, 27, of Roseville, Michigan said he was passing a Detroit Bank and Trust Company when a man stuck a pistol in his face and shoved a note in his hand.

"Take it in side and give it to the teller," the man told Rzado. "I'll wait outside."

When he saw it was a stickup note Rzado dropped it and ran. The guntotter ran in the opposite direction. But before he ran off, the bandit picked up the note and said, "Oh, well, you would have loused it up anyway."

—Presidio

NEW LEGAL AID PLAN

The Province of Ontario has unveiled its proposed free legal aid plan, to be administered by the Law Society of Upper Canada and paid for by the Ontario Government.

The cost, according to Attorney General Arthur Wishart, could be anywhere from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 per year, depending upon demand. Under the system, the government will pay 75 percent of a lawyer's normal fee, with no standard of fees being set. The circumstances of each case and the eminence of the attorney involved will determine the amount of the fee, in conjunction with the local administrator of the plan. Each county in the province will have a director who will be in charge of assigning lawyers from a list of those available locally. Attorneys are not required to make themselves available, but the Attorney General expressed the hope that most attorneys would join in the plan.

Unfortunately, the Attorney General also made it clear that legal aid would not be made available as a matter of right. A host of qualifications were laid down as to financial status and anyone who applies for legal aid must expect an investigator from the welfare department to look into his financial status—thoroughly. Many, indeed most, who are given legal aid will receive it in the form of a loan, a large part of which they will be expected to pay back later.

As usual, certain classes of people were to be excluded:

"A director may refuse legal aid to persons who have convictions under the Criminal Code."¹

Some members of the legislature took exception to this provision:

"Vernon Singer (L., Downsview) attacked the legislation for specifically mentioning discretion in cases where a person has a record of earlier convictions. 'A man who has been convicted before, is the fellow who needs legal aid the most,' Mr. Singer said."

To which Mr. Wishart is reported to have replied:

"... that a person with a record might be assumed to have forfeited his right to be defended by the public."²

The inference, of course, was equally plain. Those with convictions have also forfeited their right to a presumption of innocence — at least insofar as the Attorney General's department is concerned. And it should be remembered that under the Canadian system of justice, the Attorney General is responsible not only for prosecuting (i.e., convicting) offenders, but for maintaining and administering justice in the courts.

That would have left the ex-con in a most vulnerable position — again.

¹ Toronto Globe and Mail, May 27, 1966.

² Toronto Daily Star, May 27, 1966.

Because of his record he is a suspect for any crime committed in his area. He can be arrested on suspicion without causing any stir. Recent practice is to deny bail to those with records,³ so he waits in jail for his trial. If he does not have enough money to retain counsel, he then has no way of contacting witnesses or preparing a defense.

Contrary to widespread opinion, ex-cons know little or nothing about court procedures or rules of evidence. (There is the odd exception, but most inmates were without legal counsel on their previous convictions and about 85 percent pleaded guilty and had a five-minute "trial".) An ex-con is not capable of defending himself.

The law is complex; bewildering to laymen and juries. It is worth noting that when a lawyer is arrested, he immediately retains another lawyer to represent him. Even a learned lawyer would not impose upon himself the burden of emotional involvement which may cloud his judgement on critical issues. How much less chance has the ex-con, average education at grade 8 level, faced with a bewildering set of rules he doesn't even know exist, let alone understand.

Finally bowing to opposition pressure over the restrictive clauses, Attorney General Wishart announced in the legislature on June 20th that the government was withdrawing the section from the bill which would have allowed area directors "discretion" on aid for persons with previous convictions. According to the *Globe and Mail* of that date:

"The government move was not explained by Mr. Wishart but there had been severe criticism of the clause during the bill's second reading in the Legislature. Opposition members had

contended that persons with records were likely to be the ones most needing legal aid."

Still, Mr. Wishart had made it plain that legal aid was not a "right" under the new bill: it would still be possible for undefended persons to be tried in our courts.

The new plan is also to be extended to certain classes of civil cases, to allow poor persons to pursue expensive litigation *when they have good cause*.

Ex-cons were to be excluded from legal aid in this area, too, although the reasoning behind this was never explained.

The main feature of the new plan, as opposed to the old system, is that where lawyers previously donated their services as an outright act of charity — and it is to the profession's credit that so many did — they will now be paid in part and the burden of charity placed where it belongs: on the whole of society. It was grossly unfair to expect the legal profession to bear the whole weight of such an increasing burden.

While a definite improvement over the old, voluntary system of legal aid, the new plan still falls far short of meeting the needs of equal justice for all. Many Canadians had hoped for a plan that would parallel the recent rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States, particularly *Gideon vs Wainwright*,⁴ in which that court held that under the American Bill of Rights, all persons accused of felonies were entitled to legal counsel as a matter of right, and there could be no "due pro-

3 Professor M.L. Friedland, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in REFORMING THE BAIL SYSTEM, recommends that this practice be adopted in our courts. Quebec Justice Minister Wagner demands that it be made mandatory.

cess of the law" nor a "fair trial", when a defendant was not represented by trained legal counsel to protect his rights. Inability of the poor to retain counsel because of no money, was held to be *de facto* denial of due process.

Canadian courts have long recognized this need but unfortunately our Canadian Bill of Rights is less specific on the matter of the right to counsel, providing only "the right to retain and instruct counsel without delay". The key word, the Supreme Court of Canada has held, is "retain". To exercise your right to counsel, you merely need the wherewithall to retain him. Then no one can force you through a trial without a lawyer.

There is a section in the Criminal Code that would seem to strengthen this right:

557 (3) An accused is entitled, after the close of the case for the prosecution, to make full answer and defence personally or by counsel.

In a 1965 decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal, *Regina vs Wakefield*, a new trial was granted to a man who had been forced to proceed without counsel at trial over his objection that he was not capable of defending himself. A legal aid lawyer won the new trial partly on the strength of section 557 (3), the judges agreeing that in

this particular case the defendant was certainly not capable of defending himself and thus was denied a fair trial.⁶

The irony of *Regina vs Wakefield* is that the man was denied counsel at trial to save expense. He appealed as a matter of right, which cost more money than the original trial. On the appeal he was allowed counsel, or he would not likely have been successful then, either. In most cases, lack of counsel at the trial means lack of proper cross-examination and proper defence and will invariably leave the accused with no grounds for appeal.

All in all, most inmates were disappointed with the way this piece of legislation was presented. They were thankful that the restrictive clause had been removed — by a diligent press and opposition — but dissatisfied with the way the government let its official attitude toward ex-cons be known. We have long been aware that upon release we could only aspire to reach the level of second class citizens. Now the government had hinted that in its opinion we were legal nonentities.

What is required, of course, is strong legislation at the federal level, possibly as an amendment to the Criminal Code, guaranteeing the right to counsel — and a fair trial — to everyone.

Until then, the message for inmates is obvious. Not only must you not commit any crimes after your release, but you must avoid being a suspect. For even the Attorney General's department thinks you are likely to be guilty if arrested.

4 Gideon, a Florida convict serving five years for breaking into a poolroom, fought his case all the way to the U.S. Supreme court himself. His poorly spelled, handwritten petition reached the court, was interpreted properly and acted upon. Abe Fortas, now a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, took Gideon's petition as a legal aid case and set the precedent that revolutionized U.S. court procedure. On the new trial, Gideon was represented by counsel, a defence was presented and Gideon was acquitted. He was, in fact, proved not guilty. Gideon served two years before he was released.

5 Wakefield had been sentenced to three years, but was facing a life sentence under section 661 of the Criminal Code if the conviction held. On the new trial, he was acquitted.



Diamond Dust

A man who was up in court for stealing an automobile was told by the judge that he could be tried by him alone or before a jury of his peers.

"What's peers?" asked the defendant suspiciously.

"Peers are your equals", explained the judge. "They are men of your own class...your own kind."

"You try this case by yourself, judge," said the prisoner. "I don't want to be tried by a bunch of car thieves."

The lawyer was long-winded, but when he came to untangle a complex point in the case he outdid himself and rambled on and on until at last the judge yawned. The lawyer noted this and remarked, "I hope I'm not trespassing unduly on the time of this court."

"My friend," sighed the judge, "there's a great difference between trespassing on the time and enroaching upon eternity."

A policeman stopped a driver to check his license.

"It says here on your license that you're supposed to wear glasses when you drive. How come you're not wearing any?"

"I have contacts."

"I don't care who you know," growled the officer. "I'm giving you a ticket anyway."

Convinced she heard a midnight prowler in the kitchen below their bedroom the wife urged her husband: "Tiptoe down in your bare feet. Don't turn on any lights. Sneak up on him before he knows what happened."

Swallowing hard the dutiful husband reluctantly crawled out of bed. Just as he reached the bedroom door his wife added, "If you don't get mugged, bring me up a glass of milk."

A woman went into a hardware store to purchase a bale of peat moss. She gave a check in payment and since she was unknown to the salesman, she asked, "I suppose you will want some identification."

"No, Ma'am," he replied without hesitation, "Crooks don't buy peat moss."

An RCMP agent drove through a small Nova Scotia town looking for an escaped convict. He went to the jail, explained his business to the sleepy-eyed sheriff and at the same time handed the officer his official identification which included his per-

sonal photograph.

The sheriff yawned and stretched and assured his visitor that he had no strangers in the vicinity. Then, all at once, he straightened up and reached for the photo badge.

"Sa-ay!" he exclaimed. "Gimme that back! It just came to me that I HAVE seen that mean-lookin' son- a-gun around here somewheres!"

Suggestion for the RCMP: One way to make sure that crime won't pay would be to let the government run it.

Lawyer Snoop, hospitalized and well aware that his demise was imminent was discovered by his sorrowing partner studying a Bible. "What are you looking for?" asked the partner. The dying lawyer answered, "Loop-holes."

Racketeer: One who has the courage of his nonconvictions.

A young woman
Stepped out of bed,
Slipped into a robe,
Stepped into her slippers,
Raised the shade,
Uncovered the parrot,
Put on the coffee pot,
Answered the phone.
A masculine voice said:
"Hello, honey! Just got a 24-
Hour pass,
And will be right up."
She hung up the phone,
Took off the coffee pot,
Covered up the parrot,
Pulled down the shade,
Stepped out of her slippers,
Crawled into bed and
Heard the parrot say:
"Geez, what a short day!!!"

A fine is a tax for doing wrong. A tax
is a fine for doing well.

If you're going to get into trouble with the law, better beat someone up rather than steal something—because you might be out of a job later on.

Sounds confusing, doesn't it? But in plain English it means that employers would hire someone convicted of assault and battery before hiring a convicted larcenist.

A three-week study made by a group under the Atlantic (Ga.) Crime Commission found that employers consider sex crimes, murder and stealing the most damaging to a potential employee and that traffic offenses, selling or possessing non-tax paid liquor and assault and battery the least damaging.

(They had to conduct a study to discover that?)

From Atlanta (Ga.) Journal



New Warden Replaces Old

The first vocational instructor employed by the Canadian Penitentiary Service was named warden of Collins Bay and the first guard to join the Canadian Army during World War Two retired as warden this past summer.

J.H. Meers assumed the duties of warden here in May, 1966.

Fred Smith retired as warden, after 36 years with the CPS.

Both men are veterans of the Second World War. Mr. Meers is a native Canadian and has spent the majority of his life in Kingston; Mr. Smith emigrated to Canada from England, 1928, at the age of twenty-seven.

Warden Meers' background is primarily trades and vocational training, while Mr. Smith has a varied and extensive military career before and after joining CPS in 1934.

The present warden was born in Ottawa and as a small boy moved to Kingston. He attended elementary and secondary schools here. Prior to World War 2 he was a carpenter and builder.

During the war, he served five and a half years in the Canadian Army, three of them overseas. Following his discharge, he was in charge of the carpentry section of the Veterans Rehabilitation School at Prescott for one year.

He joined the CPS as a carpenter instructor in 1946 and was assigned to Collins Bay; the first vocational instructor to be hired by CPS. From 1947 to 1954, seven years later, he taught carpentry here.

He was promoted to chief trade instructor in August, 1954, and transferred to Manitoba Penitentiary. After five and a half years at Manitoba, he was again transferred, this time to Kingston Penitentiary, as Industrial Supervisor, and was in charge of industrial operations.

In September, 1960, he became the deputy warden at Joyceville, Canada's first medium security institution. He was at Joyceville for five and a half years before coming here as warden in May.

Mr. Smith was born in England, at the turn of the century. He graduated from Shorncliffe School of Education as an army school instructor. In 1919, he joined the 11th Hussars, a unit of the British Calvary and served with the British Army of the Rhine.

Later, with the Army, he was in Ireland during the Irish Rebellion, and served with Lord Allenby in the Sudan, the Nile Delta and several desert campaigns.

I thank all the inmates who have passed through Collins Bay during my tenure as warden for their cooperation and adherence to the regulations. They have made my job easy. Our troubles were small ones and, I think, resulted in no major problems.

A warden is repeatedly reminded how widely our citizens disagree with the fundamental purpose of prison. On the one hand, there are those who accuse him of running a 'country club', of coddling inmates, and otherwise removing the 'sting' from the punishment given to them by the courts. On the other hand, there are the armchair psychologists and amateur criminologists who attempt to tell the prison administrator that the total effect of prisons is to 'brutalize' those persons unfortunate to land in one.

You and I both know that both these viewpoints are simplistic and inaccurate. The inherent nature of a prison prevents it from becoming a 'country club'; a prison sentence is tough medicine. As for 'brutalizing', a trip here to view one of our family services, when 150 or more inmates are with their families, prove that this is all poppycock; an inmate is no different from any other human being in this respect.

I want to thank the writers of the Diamond for their realistic and factual articles, which have done so much to present a proper and balanced image of the inmate and his problems over the years. I wish to thank those who worked hard and unselfishly on the Easter Seal campaign for crippled children, the Santa Claus parade in Kingston, and other humanitarian projects from time to time. Needless to say, the Santa Claus parade would have suffered sadly had it not been for Collins Bay.

Lastly, I want to wish all of you and your families the best in the world, now, and on your release, and to ask you to look on Collins Bay as an unfortunate episode in your lives and to put it behind you.

Sincerely,
Fred Smith
Warden

He was discharged in 1926 and he worked in coal mines in England until emigrating to Canada in 1928.

As an immigrant, he worked at various jobs and later owned his own business. He was a farmer, manager for Dominion Stores and a market gardener. During

the depression, his business failed and, having lost all his savings, he worked for a while, digging ditches at .25 cents an hour.

When he joined the FPS in 1934, there were 160 inmates at Collins Bay. Since that time he has seen approximat-

ely 8,000 inmates pass through the prison. The highest number under the old system, he recalls, was 234.

At the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, he was one of the first to join the army. He served first with the 1st Canadian Armored Division and then overseas with the 5th Canadian Armored Division (General Sansom's Rough Riders). Near the end of the war, he returned to Canada as a battle training instructor at Debert, Nova Scotia.

In 1945, he joined the FPS and was one of the first to attend the initial officers' training course at RCMP headquarters in Ottawa in 1948.

His first promotion to grade 2 came in 1948. He was promoted to Keeper, Chief Keeper and Deputy Warden in 1958 and was named Warden in 1962.

Reviewing Collin's Bay's history, Mr. Smith said that the penitentiary was originally built to provide special treatment for the more reformable prisoner, in 1930. The institution was reclassified as a medium security institution in 1961

and two minimum security camps were added at that time, under the jurisdiction of the Warden. The Farm Camp annex was opened in 1962.

The Vocational Training School was started in 1948. He said that during the first 10 years of operation more than 70% of the trainees who graduated from the courses made good.

"I am sure," he said, "That less 40% of the recent population are repeaters. This, I think, is proof that the institution has lived up to its original purpose of reforming inmates who are reformable.

Construction of the auditorium and the Protestant Chapel began in 1962 and the Catholic Chapel in 1964.

The Family Service was inaugurated during Mr. Smith's tenure as Warden and he said of this unique experiment:

"It has proved to be a great success, despite the tremendous opposition first voiced by the press and other influential sources. It is one of the proudest of my accomplishments while at Collin's Bay."

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Ad for female stenographer	\$ 1.50
Violets for female stenographer	1.50
Week's salary for female stenographer	45.00
Roses for female stenographer	5.00
Candy for wife	.90
Lunch for stenographer	7.00
Week's salary for stenographer	60.00
Theater tickets for stenographer and self	15.00
Movie tickets for wife and self	1.30
Ice cream soda for wife and self	.30
Virginia's salary	75.00
Champagne and dinner for Ginny	42.35
Doctor for stupid stenographer	375.00
Fur coat for wife	1,700.00
Ad for male stenographer	1.50

(From Crossroads)

Seperates Fact From Fiction

New York (AP)—A new Kinsey report says that narcotics and pornography have little to do with sex crimes.

"The 'drug-crazed sex-fiend' or the sex-crazed drug addict' are figments of police and journalistic imaginations," says the report based on interviews of prisoners by the late Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey and his associates. The report, titled "Sex Offenders," is published by Harper and Row and is a statistical analysis of interviews with 1356 white males imprisoned for such crimes in California and Indiana.

A Judge is a Judge is a Judge

The commisar presiding over the court glared down at the first defendant. "What is the charge?" he growled to the prosecutor.

"His factory showed a profit."

"Five years for exploiting the masses! Now, what is the next man's crime?"

"His factory showed a loss."

"Ten years for robbing the state!" the commisar thundered. "And the next?"

"His factory broke even."

The commisar pondered a moment. Then his face brightened. "Fifteen years for delaying the course of Soviet justice."

A 'First' For Narcotic Addicts

Trenton, N.J. (UPI)—New Jersey recently became the first state in the U.S. to give convicted narcotic addicts the choice of voluntarily going to a hospital for a cure instead of going to prison. Under the new law, New Jersey judges have the opportunity to place convicted narcotic offenders on probation if they agree to commit themselves to a state or county mental hospital or other approved medical facilities.

THE COVER — An inmate looks out his cell window on three block. The steel sash security window, recently installed to replace the conventional double sash windows, a steel grill and concret wall physically seperate him from the 'outside world'. All photos in the Diamond appear through the courtesy and cooperation of the John Howard Society, Keith Bryce, and the office of Ass't Deputy Warden (C).

Columist

Questions

Authority

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following article appeared in the July 6th, 1966, issue of the Toronto Telegram and was written for the editorial page by Ernest E. Barr, general manager, Shield Chemicals Ltd., Toronto.*

by Ernest E. Barr

The week-end trouble at Kingston Penitentiary and Mercer Reformatory prompt questions about what it is that we are subsidizing when we pick up the multi-million dollar bill for prison upkeep.

Are these socially constructive institutions where we manufacture useful citizens out of people who have developed an anti-social orientation? Or are they medieval torture chambers where we aggravate inmates, make life miserable for them, and drive their inner conflicts deeper?

The prison is allegedly a place which teaches wrong-doers a respect for authority; but there is rational authority and irrational authority, and it is the latter type upon which the whole legal and penal system rests.

Rational authority is the relationship which exists between a master and his

disciple. It is based on a sincere concern for the well-being of the disciple, and its whole aim is to benefit the person who submits to it.

The master makes the disciple more and more aware of his personal potentialities, building up his self-confidence, and promoting his self-reliance. Soon the pupil no longer needs a master to teach him; he can teach himself. He too becomes a master, both are equal and the authority disappears.

Irrational authority, on the other hand, is that of the master over the slave. Strict obedience is demanded, and no originality or deviation from the rigid rule is tolerated: the law must be carried out to the letter, the routine followed meticulously in every detail.

This situation is enforced by cruel punishment, and even by the threat of death.

The slave who adjusts to this routine, and becomes a model servant, gets in-

to a mental state where he cannot think for himself.

He can effectively obey laws, follow rules and routines; but someone else must make the rules and laws for him and set up the routines. He is dependent on regimentation, and even prefers it.

Soon he cannot live without it. In the terminology of modern psychology, he is alienated from himself.

Severe cases of this type of over-adaption to regimentation are seen in prisons and mental hospitals where inmates become so obedient and dependent on the routine that they can never be

released; they cannot live in the outside world and the taxpayer must pay their keep for the rest of their lives.

Inmates of this type, when released from prison, usually commit some petty crime so that they can be convicted and return to the regimented routine of the prison to which they are adapted.

People's ability to be bored easily is in direct proportion to their alienation from themselves. A good test for alienation from themselves is the ability to tolerate solitary confinement without going stir-crazy.

A FRIEND

Oh lonesome night filled with sorrow,
Bring me happiness tomorrow,
A love, a dream, a hope, a prayer;
Anything but despair.

Come the morning when the sun
grows bright
I will think of this lonesome night,
And hope and pray that someday soon,
I will laugh again and croon.

As I lay and think, my heart grows light,
And my thoughts again are bright.
But alas, I know deep inside it will
not last
For I am thinking of the past.

If... If only I could face the present,
Without this deep and bitter resent,
Maybe then, yes maybe I could love and
hope again;
But first I know I need a friend.

Randy Collins

Diamond Quiz Answers From Page 5

1. (b) Lizard
 2. (c) Person. Member of a warlike tribe of Asiatic people who overran eastern and central Europe between 375 and 453 A.D.
 3. Pen. Cage for rabbits.
 4. (b) A native ruler in India under the Mogul empire. A Nabob.
 5. (a) Bird. Any of various European thrushes, especially the blackbird.
 6. (c) Small bottle.
 7. (a) Official in a university or school who keeps order.
 8. (c) A roundish, edible American clam.
 9. (c) Kind of grass grown for forage and pasture.
 10. (d) Bird. Any of several large birds of South America that are much like the ostrich, but are smaller and have three toes instead of two.
- in their categorizing, especially of the present era of Man's history.
-

Honesty Answers From Page 29

Your answers should be YES to questions 2, 4, 5, 9 and 10. You should have NO answers for questions 1, 3, 6, 7 and 8. If you have eight or more correct answers, you shouldn't be here; if you have seven correct you can be trusted to cut up the loot; six correct answers and you deserve a pat on the back; five right means someone had better think twice the Parole Board.

....Our Paper

Phoenix, Arizona (AP)—Visitors to the office of Arizona Attorney General Darell Smith have been cautioned to push, shove and shake their chairs before sitting down. The chairs have been collapsing recently. They have been repaired and reupholstered by inmates at the state prison—many of whom were prosecuted by Smith's staff.

Labels, Ages and Enlightenment

Historians, like so many of us, are partial to labels; the more impressive sounding, the better. Among their favorites for recent periods are "Age of Reformation", "Age of Enlightenment", "Atomic Age" and "Space Age".

The "Age of Reformation" they assign to the 16th century, with the rise of Protestantism; the "Age of Enlightenment" is tacked onto that period, in the 18th century, when the questioning of old ways began, and, of course, the "Atomic Age" was birthed in 1945 and the "Space Age" in 1957, with the orbiting of Russia's Sputnik.

Future historians will, no doubt, be as partial to labels as their present and past counterparts. There is no quarrel with such tags. They afford a handle by which we are able to take hold of vague movements and trends. But perhaps they will not be so fragmentary in their categorizing, especially of the present era of Man's history.

Why have historians sectionalized the last 400 years into four distinct periods when they are all really part of one continuous trend? Wasn't the Reformation just the first step in the climb to our present state of moral development? And the Enlightenment as much a part of our present state as that fumbling in the 18th century? Were not both the Reformation and Enlightenment necessary to the conquest of the atom, and the conquest of the atom a prerequisite of the "Space Age"? Why should not the entire span, from the 16th century to some still unforeseen point in the future, be better named the "Age of Enlightenment"?

As yet, we are neither 'enlightened' nor 'reformed'. We are only in the process of becoming one and achieving the other. There still extends a long, dark corridor ahead of us that Man must still stumble

through before he can honestly lay claim to either.

The older generation accuses the youth of today of being anarchists, communists, godless, aimless, lawless, hopeless and cowards; they have no principles and no ideals; they're only interested in tearing down and not building to replace what they have torn down; they're the "Lost generation", the "Disenchanted", the "Rebels", the "Moral-less Generation".

There are student riots and uprising and demonstrations everywhere in the world: In the United States, in Canada, in South America, England, Japan, Indonesia, France, Italy, Africa, India, South Viet Nam, even Russia—and probably China, too, if the truth were known. They *have* lost their sense of perspective. They *have* lost their faith in the essential ideals that drove and guided their forefathers. They are the "Restless Generation"; the "Anchorless Generation". The mysticism that formerly coated our moral precepts, principles and ideals are slowly, surely being shredded away; the bright sunrises of reason and knowledge are causing the mould and fungus to shrivel from the sacred monuments.

Most young people do not believe in an anthropomorphic God, with a white beard, benevolently watching over us, guiding us on our individual ways. They expect no pearly gates and gold-lined streets when they die.

Old Glory's Manifest Destiny is not to wave over all the world, or even the Western Hemisphere. The British Lion has been bearded and Britannia no longer rules the waves. The Glory that was Rome is dead and the Third Reich was stillborn.

The proletariat will not rise and cast off its chains. Marx and Lenin to the contrary, most have recognized that the proletariat is as unfit to rule as was the aristocracy before.

Laws are not made in heaven and judges are not God's representatives on earth. Right and wrong, good and evil are not absolutes written in a golden book hidden in a spiritual archive.

In short, they have come to the painful and frightening realization that this is not quite the best of all possible worlds, as Voltaire's Dr. Pangloss insisted to *Candide*.

How did all this suddenly come about? Like the birth control pill, did someone invent a get-smart pill? Well, in the first place it did not *suddenly* come about. It's been developing since at least the

What once passed as the "Wisdom of the Ages" is slowly being relegated to the attic where things like alchemy and astrology are stored

It is difficult to convince the young people that wars are a necessity; that Negroes are inately inferior to white men; that the meek will inherit the earth; that the capitalist has the right to exploit the working class or that the working class has the right to bleed the capitalist to death.

Do they have an answer? No, they do not. Or maybe it would be fairer to say that they have a thousand answers, all different and conflicting. They are like a thousand ants running in a thousand different directions, searching, searching. They have no answers and do not appear to be near any, but they have scented the falseness in all that was once sacred and unquestionable. They are no longer satisfied with patched up theories and makeshift answers. The New Morality and reason must have new concepts, a new viewpoint, new answers to new questions. But first the old, rotting edifices must be torn down.

They have strange, seemingly incompatible heroes. Plato and Aristotle, St. Paul, St. Augustine, Kant, Marx and Adam Smith are 16th century—and more probably since the first Man crawled out of his cave and experienced the first twinge of dissatisfaction with his damp accomodations. During the past 50 years, events have been piling, one upon another, like a gang-up in a football game, and ideas have had to be readjusted and rearranged to compete with contradictory events and development.

At no time, in all the recorded history of the world, have so many people, from so diversified backgrounds, had such easy access to so much knowledge. Education is the real drug of youth in the 20th century and not LSD, marajuana or heroin. This is so not only in North America, where there are approximately 35 million college graduates and 80 million who have had some exposure to higher education beyond high school level from a population slightly in excess of 200 milion men, women and children, but in Europe, Asia and Africa as well. They are no longer deluded by the pap fed them by their elders (predigested from the same ignorance perpetated on them by their own parents in turn), nor do they experience the feeling of awe and reverence for the stomach rumblings so-called intellectuals pass on as wisdom and universal philosophy. Of course, they make mistakes, but their mistakes are their own and not family heirlooms.

being brushed aside in favor of Christ, Pascal, Jefferson, Barth, Nietzsche, Ginsberg, Russell, Thoreau, Kennedy, and even Mao Tse-tung—anyone who offers some understanding of some facet of the human dilemma.

It is not an easy task to search for the "golden fleece" of a New Morality; compared to what the young people of today and tomorrow must do, Jason and his Argonauts had an easy time of it. And there is a great pressure, an almost strident demand, to find a satisfactory answer soon.

The 'Bomb' and the advent of the "Space Age" has lent a frenetic, frantic urgency; they are backed by the demand of racial and cultural minorities for equality and the threatened fulfillment of Malthus' prediction. A New Morality must be found to keep men from blowing themselves and the earth into the hell most of them no longer believe in; to deal with the confrontations we are certain to encounter once we are out in space; to absorb and eliminate the factions and fractions within the human family which can no longer be afforded; to seek a rational Law, instead of the retributive reaction we now like to call Law, and to deal with the threat of universal starvation within the next 50 years.

At one time, within the last generation, and even today, men shrugged at all these threats, trusting in the mercy and wisdom of God to deliver us; but not today. The belief in an all-powerful God has not vanished, but the idea of a fatherly, all-caring God is disappearing. The admonition that "God helps those who help themselves" has taken on a new and terrifying meaning. The human race, we are coming to realize, may not, after all, be the apple of the Creator's eye.

We are coming to suspect that among the billions of stars scattered in a limitless or curved space there must be other intelligent life and that if there is a God he may not be as taken with our inevitable Destiny as we are, or were. He may not have installed a governor to prevent us from destroying ourselves. There is the possibility, perhaps even the probability, that we can go the way the dinosaur and the dodo; that a bright-eyed, virile race on another planet, many light years from the earth, may have since become his Chosen People. If God changed from the Jews to the Gentiles, why can he not change from the human race to another race?

These are not, of course, new speculations. Rational men, all through history, have considered them. The difficulty was that there were so few of them. The majority of men love to bury their heads in the sand and wallow in their delusions and the narcotic of ego gratification. If the allegory of the "forbidden fruit" in the Garden of Eden was indeed knowledge, the present generation has bitten deeply into the apple and the rosy-cloud paradise has vanished behind thunderheads.

Historians ought to save their euphuistic labels, especially ones such as the "Age of Enlighetnment". It still remains to be proven whether this is such an age in which we live; it's certain that we have not as yet passed through one. If there are historians 500 years hence, they may refer to this period as *an* "Age of Enlightenment" and, on the other hand, archeologists from some yet unimagined race from the stars, sifting through the ruins of earthly civilizations, may refer to this period as the "Last Days of the Earthlings", much as we blithely refer to the "Last Days of Pomey".

Men do not heed warnings easily. A hundred years ago, Nietzsche promised much of what is happening today and warned that if Man was to survive, he would have to surpass himself—rise above the previous baseness in which he has revelled. He warned of the dangerousness of a socialistic state and of a "heaven on earth", when Man would be satisfied with himself and what he has accomplished, and struggle no more. That, he promised, would be the end of the human race. Nietzsche was regarded as a mad man, even driven mad, and today he is blamed by the ignorant for the insanity of the Nazis.

The so-called "Enlightened" will continue to be burned at the stake, declared insane, crushed under prison stones and reviled. The "Old Order", like the Old Soldier, does not die, but must be made to gradually fade away; however it does not without a violent struggle. Those young people of this geeration who are groping for some thread to lead to a New Morality will continue to be called immoral, beatnik, hopheads, and every nasty name a resisting "Old Order" can lay its tongue to. —RHA

"Man's capacity for justice makes democracy possible, but man's inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary."

Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian